

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

VOL. II.

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### THE MAINE FARMER

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### AGRICULTURAL.

For the Maine Farmer.

#### A TREATISE ON THE CULTURE OF WHEAT—NO. II.

*Cause of the Rust of Wheat, and of the failure of this grain on old land.*

4. The first symptoms of this disease are a dark green color, & the stalk is more succulent and full of juice than that of a healthy grain. At this time the disease may properly be called a *plethora*. But at a more advanced stage, the disease of which the plant dies, may more properly be called a *gangrene* or *mortification*. This succulent appearance of the grain has induced an opinion that the sap ascends in too great quantities, and that there can be no obstruction in its passage at the bottom of the stalk. But if at this stage of the disease, a stalk of diseased grain be cut off near the lower joint, and another of healthy grain at the same time, and these examined after standing an hour or two, the reverse will appear to be the case. I have repeatedly made this trial and examination, and in every instance have found that the sap has issued freely from the stump of the healthy grain, but little or none from that which is diseased. This juicy appearance of diseased grain is no more proof to me that there is no obstruction to the circulation of the sap, even at this stage of the disease, than it is that there is no obstruction to the circulation of the blood, when a ligature is brought tight around the arm; because the blood vessels are then distended in the arm below, and it appears more full of blood than at other times. The effect in these cases seems to be something similar, perhaps the cause may be, also; but as I am neither physician nor philosopher I will not attempt an explanation on this principle. I will, however, express some of my ideas in regard to this matter, which perhaps may tend in some measure to solve this seeming paradox. Considerable part of this excessive moisture may be imbibed by the leaves, and derived from the atmosphere. But it cannot thrive and luxuriate, as it does at this time, and feed wholly upon air. It must receive most of its nourishment from the soil. When the stalk is rapidly growing there is much sap required in this part of the growth. This is continually drawn from the roots thro'

the straightened passages, by a strong attraction by the leaves and stalk above; as the water is forced up the bore of a pump, while in operation. But when the stalk has attained its full growth, much less sap is required or drawn from the roots, no more than is necessary to form the kernel. There is then a reaction produced, as in a current of water which has run till it comes to the end of its channel. A sudden and very material change in the vegetative system of the plant now takes place. The sap, as we may suppose, is more turbid, suited only to the formation of the kernel;—this now clogs and stops in the straitened passages at the bottom of the stalk, and soon the circulation of the sap is almost entirely stopped, when the juice in the stalk above collects in spots over the leaves and stalk, becomes putrid, and turns to a rust.

5. From the formation of the lower joint and the principal roots growing from it, it is evident that in the diseased wheat the passage of the sap through this part is disproportioned to the stalk above, and the number and extent of the roots below. We may examine the roots of wheat when green, by taking up the soil with the roots and washing it off. Blighted grain has many more fibrous or lateral roots than good grain; but the principal roots from the stalk are not larger nor more numerous than those of healthy grain. If we make a tube, through which to convey water, and connect with this ten other smaller pipes for the same purpose; if this first tube is rightly proportioned in size & strength, the water will pass freely thro' every part. But if, without altering this first tube, we connect twenty other pipes, the water will pass with difficulty through this tube; if the pressure is hard, it may burst; if not, it may choke and the water stop. This simile will serve to illustrate this subject. The lower joint and radical roots are first formed, and after wheat is one third grown they are but little increased either in size or number, as may be known from examination, and from the lower leaves generally becoming dry at this time, which denotes that the growth in this part is completed. The lower leaves of diseased grain, however, remain green longest, but this is only an unseasonable & ineffectual effort of nature to remedy the imperfection of the growth in this part.

6. The supposition, that this disease of wheat is occasioned by an obstruction or want of circulation of the sap, appears to be most rational from the known economy of Nature. As the wise man says, "All things are full of labor," or motion. Even water cannot long remain stagnant without becoming corrupt; much less the juice of vegetables. "All the rivers run into the sea; yet the sea is not full: unto the

place from whence the rivers come thither they return again." And as in the natural so in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. In animals the blood is in constant motion in the arteries & veins; so in growing vegetables the sap is in continual circulation. If then, in vegetables this universal economy of Nature is hindered—the circulation of the sap obstructed, she will fail to perfect what she had begun.

7. From the condition and circumstances of the soil where wheat generally rusts, the growth is, and must be more irregular than on new or other land where it grows to perfection. If this position can be fairly maintained, it will amount to almost incontestible proof that this is the cause of the rust.

That wheat grows unequally or irregularly on old ground, by our common mode of cultivation, is evident from the yellow languid aspect of our wheat fields in the spring, compared with their green and flourishing appearance in the summer.—But the cause why it grows more irregularly on old ground than on new, or those recently cleared, is connected with a variety of complicated considerations, circumstances, causes and effects, sufficient for a much abler pen than mine fully to develop. But as it is essential that the cause or causes should be known, that we may the better understand what to do in order to promote a more regular growth, I will make a statement of some of my ideas upon the subject.

For the sake of method and perspicuity, I will state several things, as principles or axioms on which my theory is founded. We will also consider the growth of wheat in three distinct portions or periods.—"First the blade, then the ear, and after that the full corn in the ear."

The first comprises the first joint or space of the stalk, and is generally about two or three inches in length above the roots. A stalk of wheat generally consists of five joints and seven leaves. Each joint above the first has one leaf, proportioned in size to the joint to which it adheres. But nature has provided three leaves to the first joint, the husky parts of which form three coats around it; this being more exposed to external injuries than the rest of the stalk, as it is at the surface of the ground. This division I call the *first or early stages of the growth*. It commences at the first growth from the kernel, and may be considered as concluded when the fourth leaf appears; for then its respective form and size are determined.

The second comprises the whole stalk above the first joint. This division I call the *second or middle stages of the growth*. It commences with the growth of the fourth leaf, and continues till the blossom—



ing of the wheat.—The third comprises the formation and growth of the kernel, from the time of blossoming till the wheat is ripe. This I call the *third or last stage* of the growth.

The roots we will likewise consider as divided into two parts or kinds. The first are the larger roots which grow from the bottom of the stalk, as radii from the centre of a circle, and are to be considered as part of the first stages of the growth of wheat. These we will call the *radical roots* of wheat.—The second are the remainder of the roots, and are to be considered as part of the second stages of the growth. These we will call the *lateral roots*. The former serve to conduct the sap into the stalk, figuratively speaking, as the large rivers do the waters into the sea. The latter serve to supply the former with sap, as smaller rivers and tributary streams do the larger ones with water. B. R.

For the Maine Farmer.

#### HORN AIL.

MR. HOLMES.—Having seen in the Maine Farmer enquiries concerning the Horn ail; I thought it might be of some benefit to write some of my own experience.

I once had an ox that did not thrive well during the summer. In the fall of the year he was taken sick. I then examined a treatise on farriery, which stated that in case of Horn ail, the horn if perforated would be found hollow, and that no blood would follow. I accordingly perforated the horn and found that fresh blood ran freely, and the horns were also warm. I then concluded that the ox was not sick of Horn ail. I then was absent on a journey a week, and on my return I found the ox blind, with films upon his eyes. I again perforated the horn to the centre, and found a little matter. This operation appeared to relieve him a little, but I was unable to keep the perforations open. I then sawed off the horns about four inches from the head, and they bled so freely that I was obliged to put a plaster of tar upon them, which remained two days without giving any relief.

I then examined the horns more carefully, and found a small place mattered. I probed it to the centre, and it discharged freely both at the nose and the horn. After continuing this practice for a week or two, cleansing the horns out with tar, he began to recover, and in about two months he was entirely well and fit for labor. The disease could not possibly have proceeded from the tail, for he had unfortunately lost half of it when a calf.

**SYMPTOMS OF HORN-AIL.**—Dullness of the eyes—roughness of the hair—a discharge at the nose with a mixture of blood. I have frequently seen them with their horns cold and hollow. When this is the case, perforating the horn will often effect a cure. I have known camphorated spirits to be put into the horns with good effect. Some put in black pepper. This, I consider a very bad practice, because it will not discharge at the nose.

For the Maine Farmer.

#### LIQUID MANURE.

MR. HOLMES.—Mr. Colman in his address, published in the Maine Farmer, mentions liquid manure in terms of commendation. I have been thinking for some time of trying some experiment of the kind. Have you any means of giving any information upon the subject?

Yours, &c.

J. H. J.

Peru, March 3, 1834.

#### HISTORY OF BREEDS OF CATTLE OF KENNEBEC COUNTY. (Concluded.)

The following table will give a condensed view of the Cows, &c. of the Durham Short Horn breed that have come to our knowledge.

#### COWS.

**DAISY**—A large stately animal, mostly white, bred by Col. Jaques, of Charlestown—Dam, his imported cow Flora; sire, Coelebs. Introduced into this County by J. Davis.

Produce in	Names.	By what Bull.	By whom bred.	Color, &c.
Feb. 1, 1828, C. C.	Eastern Lilly	Jupiter	R. Cornforth.	All white.

**EUROPA**—Bred by Col. Jaques. Dam, Flora; Sire, Coelebs. Introduced into this County by J. Davis. Red color.

1827, B. C.	Argwasuc	Jupiter	J. Davis	White
May, 1828, C. C.	Durham Beauty	do.	R. Cornforth	Roan
April, 1829, B. C.	Darlington	do.	E. Holmes	Roan
May, 1830, C. C.	—	Denton	E. Holmes	Red & white
1931, C. C.	—	Jupiter	C. Sturtevant	Red & white
1832, C. C.	—	Young Denton	C. Sturtevant	Red

#### EASTERN LILLY.

May, 1830, B. C.	Came dead	Denton	—	—
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She was slaughtered in the fall of 1833.

#### DURHAM BEAUTY.

April, 1830, B. C.	Maine or Young Denton	Denton	R. Cornforth	Red & white
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She is now owned by O. Tinkham, of Anson, and of her other progeny we have not been informed.

**EASTERN CHERRY**—A red Cow, bred by E. Cushing, Esq. of Hanson, Mass. Sire, Piggrim; Dam, an imported Short Horn cow. Introduced into the county by E. Holmes.

April 4, 1831, B. C.	Boreas	Jupiter	E. Holmes	Roan
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She is now owned by A. Tinkham of Anson: of the rest of her progeny we have not been informed.

**JUDY**—Selected and imported by Henry De Groot, Esq. of New York. Introduced into the county and now owned by R. H. Green, Esq. of Winslow.

1830, B. C.	Tasso	Banquo	R. H. Green	White
May, 1831, C. C.	Lavinia	do	do	Red & white
1832, C. C.	Florise	do	do	Red & white

**PEGGY**—Bred by R. H. Green Esq. Sire, Banquo; Dam, Sylvia. Sylvia is 1-2 blood-bred by Mr De Groot, of New York. Peggy is of a red and white color.

May, 1832, C. C.	Julia	Tasso	R. H. Green	Red & white
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**SALLY RICHARDS**—Selected and imported by Henry De Groot Esq. of New York,—introduced into the county by R. H. Green, Esq.

May, 1831, C. C.	Lily	Banquo	R. H. Green	mostly white
1832, C. C.	Romp	Tasso	do	red & white

Several heifers 3-4 and full blood might be named, not yet on the stage of action.

For the Maine Farmer.

To the Standing Committee on Farming Utensils, &c.  
for the Kennebec County Ag. Society.

The Trustees have recommended in their late REPORT, that the attention of this Society should be directed to the means of introducing into this County some valuable implements of husbandry, at present not very extensively used or known here. They have designated particularly, *cultivators and drill-machines*.

Will you, gentlemen, permit me, with becoming deference, to say a few words in recommendation of these implements?

Previous to coming to Maine, I had practical acquaintance with both Cultivators and Drill-machines—my father, R. Howard, Esq. of Easton, Mass. having used them on his farm for a number of years.

Of cultivators, there are two kinds in use among the Massachusetts farmers. The kind I have used, is made, as nearly as I can describe it, as follows: A plate of iron, pretty much in the shape of a double winged ploughshare, of any width desired, laid with steel at the sides and point, is fastened with an upright bar of iron to a beam, similar to that of a plough. Attached to this beam is a frame like that of a harrow, into which are inserted seven teeth, or any other number wanted. It is managed by two handles like those of a plough. It is manufactured by Charles Hozan, Hingham, Mass. It is a most admirable tool; far superior to the plough for cultivating Indian corn and all kinds of root crops. Its superiority consists, 1st, in mellowing and pulverizing the ground and extirpating weeds, more thoroughly than the plough.

2. In leaving the surface of the ground level, so that the roots of plants are not exposed to the

action of hot sun and air, and the ground receives and retains moisture better.

3. In hoeing the crop, the labor is at least one third less, in many places, for using it instead of the plough.

The plough will always leave the ground too much in ridges when it is used among *hoed* crops, unless it is when there is a superfluous quantity of water, which is not common in situations where such crops are raised. The consequence is, the horizontal roots of the plants, (which are always the most numerous,) are, many of them, destroyed by exposure to the sun and air. Besides, if the crop be Indian corn, it is very likely to be injured by wind, because the latest roots have not a sufficiently firm hold.

The other kind of Cultivators which I have seen, is in shape like a triangular harrow. The *teeth or feet*, are like coulters, with small two-winged shares at the bottom. There is a hinge at the fore and a bar with holes through it across the hind end, so that by taking out a pin, it may be narrowed or widened to suit the space between the rows. It is said to work well.

Of drill-machines, I have been acquainted with and used a kind which I think very valuable, and which I am desirous of seeing introduced into this vicinity. Its cost is, I believe, only six dollars. It will sow at proper distances, all kinds of turnips, cabbages, carrots, onions, and with a very slight alteration of its structure, all kinds of beets. A man will easily sow with such a machine, an acre of carrots or turnips in a day. It performs its work completely. Permit me, Gentlemen, respectfully to suggest the propriety of offering a liberal premium on each of the above articles, without restricting their manufacture to the county or State. Few of our mechanics know anything about such tools. I would say, let them



first be brought here, so that we may have a pattern, and then confine their manufacture to this county if you please.

It appears to me that there is a great want of good tools among our farmers, generally; and I think it important that we should devise some way to supply this deficiency. We want better carts, and more of the best kinds of ploughs.—Why would it not be well to offer a premium for the best cart for the common purposes of the farmer? And also for the best breaking up or sward plough, and for the best seed plough? All to be owned within the county, no matter where made.

I am, Gentlemen, your humble serv't,  
SANFORD HOWARD.  
VAUGHAN FARM, Hallowell, March 8, 1834.

N. B. I was shown by Mr. Joshua Bean, of Readfield, a few days since, a Threshing-machine, which I think worthy the notice of farmers. I had not an opportunity of seeing it work much; but it seems to me to be very simple in its construction; and it threshed some very bad grain perfectly clean—cleaner than I have ever seen such bad grain threshed in any other way. It is very cheap—only \$10; and Mr. B. says a man can easily get out and clean up ten bushels in a day.

S. H.

\* In some places perhaps the saving of labor would not be much.

## THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1834.

### LIQUID MANURE.

Our friend J. H. J. makes enquiries of us respecting Liquid Manure. Liquid manure is undoubtedly a valuable application, and quick in its operation, because the matter which acts either as a food or a stimulus to roots or plants is already dissolved and ready to be drawn up into the plants. Hence it must be both more quick in its operation and less durable in point of time, as it will be sooner taken up and exhausted. It requires however some more expense in managing it than the more solid materials. And in this section of the country, where so little attention is paid to manure of ANY KIND, it looks strange to many that a man should think of saving liquid manure. If every farmer would however make some arrangement on his farm or around his barns to save this valuable material, we doubt not that he would be amply compensated in the increase of his crops. A cistern built beneath the floor of his tie up, with gutters leading the urine into it would preserve a large quantity of this kind of manure. Such a cistern should have a false bottom perforated with holes, which would act as a strainer, and thus separate the more liquid parts from the thicker. Such a contrivance in necessities would save much that is now suffered to sink into the soil or evaporated by the sun.

In some parts of Europe they make great account of liquid manures, especially in Flanders on their flax grounds.

This manure says Loudon is gradually collected in subterraneous vaults of brick work, at the verge of the farm next to the main road.

They are generally forty feet long by fourteen wide and seven or eight inches deep, and in some cases are constructed with the crown of the arch so much below the surface of the ground as to admit the plough to work over it. An aperture is left in the side through which

the manure is received from the cart by means of a shoe or trough, and at one end an opening is left to bring it up again by means of a temporary pump, which delivers it into carts or barrels prepared for it.

They allow 2480 gallons, beer measure, to the English acre. A large barrel, with a tube in one end, and another tube attached to this at right angles to it and perforated with small holes, would spread it equally over the surface of the land, if it is desired to use it in that manner.

**DEAD COW.**—A valuable cow belonging to S. Clark, Esq., of this village, was observed to be sick. She appeared to be weak, trembling, and somewhat convulsed, and in ten minutes after being discovered in this condition, she died. Her tongue was put out of her mouth, and she also frothed some just before she died.

What killed her? She was examined,—a couple of pins and a couple of shingle nails and some gravel was found in the second stomach or HOOD. Did these produce death? Her brain was not examined,—no disease was manifested in her intestines.

For the Maine Farmer.

**MR. HOLMES.**—Sir, It appears to me that you have given a higher lineage to the old KEZER BULL, (as he is commonly called,) than justly belongs to him. You say, (I think,) that he came of an imported Improved Short Horn cow. His dam, I admit was an imported cow. She was owned by Hon. FR'S C. GREY, of Boston, who raised the bull in question. I never heard of any pedigree being attached to her. In fact, Col. JACQUES told me that he "knew nothing of her blood;" and I have no doubt that if a pedigree had ever been given her in this country, he would have known it. At any rate she was a raw boned and rather homely cow; and, if I recollect aright, the bull had a pretty large share of her ill make about the chest, back and shoulders. True the cow had short horns, but does that prove her to have been an Improved Short Horn?

Have you not made a slight mistake in JUPITER's pedigree? You say his dam was FLORA. I think he was DAISY's first calf, by CELEBS.—DAISY was by CELEBS's dam FLORA.

JUPITER has, I think, done a vast good in the country, though I have heard some farmers, who are reputed sensible say, when he was kept at Wayne or Winthrop, that "he ought to be shot, and that Mr. Davis ought to have been fined, for bringing such a critter into the country"—all because he was WHITE. But such men need only to carry their ideas or principles a little further, to "shoot" or destroy men, because their color does not suit them.

JUPITER, as Col. JACQUES has said, "was unhealthy from his birth," but his points, with some very trifling exceptions, were good, and he was a well bred animal. Col. Jacques sold him to Dr. Shurtliff for \$300, I believe.

I think your plan of noticing fine animals, a good one, but I fear it will open the way for every man who may chance to have a creature that had for its sire a big headed, crooked backed, slab-sided, half or a quarter blood Short Horn; and for its dam a pot-bellied, "cat hammed SCRUBBY-CLING-TAIL," to impose on the public, and fill up your paper for no good purpose.

SANFORD HOWARD.

Vaughan Farm, Hallowell, 17th March, 1834.

**REMARKS.**—In regard to the Kezer bull, we cannot vouch for his pedigree. Indeed, we only give such information as we have received, holding ourselves responsible only for such mistakes as we may make with our own hand. The Kezer bull might not be of the

"real Simon pure."—What then? Let us judge him by his works. Has he not produced some of the best oxen in Maine?

In regard to Jupiter's pedigree, we may have made a mistake, but we were so informed. It was not our intention to make out a regular "herd book," but to save a few scattering "leaves" which may possibly be of use to some curious wight hereafter who may wish to record the pedigree of Maine calves and fatlings.—Mayhap he of the "Vaughan Farm" may be that one.

For the Maine Farmer.

QUERY—No. 1.

**MR. HOLMES:** Your correspondent B. R. on the culture of WHEAT has some new and as I believe valuable ideas on that important subject. Still, he will permit me to doubt some part of his theory respecting the cause of Rust or blight in wheat. If I understand him, he apprehends it uniformly begins in the lower joint, and the roots extending therefrom. My query is, whether this IDEA comports with facts. We no doubt shall both agree, that wheat generally rusts at the time the sap or juice is in the most vigorous circulation, and at the time when most needed to perfect the KERNEL, and that whatever tends to impede its progress to the head, where the kernel is deposited, must, and of course will injure and blight the kernel.

Not unfrequently, when the sap, by means of favorable weather, high manuring, or otherwise, is in a great state of circulation, a sudden cold turn of weather so stagnates the sap as to impede its progress to the head and kernel. Now I ask Mr B. R. does this begin at the first joint and roots? Rust ensues on the weather becoming warm, because the quiescent sap is now put into a high state of circulation, and surfeit takes place—the sap instead of going forward for the perfection of the kernel, bursts out at every pore, and the whole plant becomes sickly even to the first joint and roots, and shows evidence of derangement of their parts, and disorder, something like a man or other animal who has surfeited himself by over eating—it will make its appearance in all parts of the system—loss of flesh, &c.

I have remarked that cold sometimes, but not generally, produces rust in wheat; now I had apprehended that the first joint and roots were least exposed to the cold, and that the disordered state in that part which your correspondent has discovered, to wit, the first joint and roots is the effect, and not the cause, as he supposes, the sap being impeded for a time, and then set to flowing rapidly again, surfeits, and decomposes the whole plant, first joint, and even the roots. Perhaps the sap having been impeded in its regular course, from whatever cause, may cause it to bear hard, or press on the lower portion of the vegetable, and I am the more inclined to believe this to be the case as we discover the rust first in the lower leaves. Something on the same principle of the great rise of tide in the Bay of Fundy; the water being impeded at the extremity, or in one direction, it flows with very great velocity, and of course to a great height.

Whatever tends to produce surfeit in wheat, will have a bad effect on it. The weather we cannot control, but we may omit to overcharge the land where it grows with animal manure, and adopt the often repeated proverb, that we are not certain of a good crop of wheat on very poor or very rich soil.

If my ideas are incorrect in the opinion of your valuable correspondent above referred to, or any other, I should like to hear from them through the Farmer.

A SCHOLAR.



## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Maine Farmer.

## GOING AHEAD A LITTLE.

MR. HOLMES,—It is with pleasure that I find in one of the Portland papers (the Portland Courier of the first inst.) a notice that a part of that paper is to be devoted to the good cause of Agriculture.

Does it not appear as though this County, and perhaps some adjoining it, were rather in the rear, when compared with other Counties, in regard to Agriculture?

A population as great as that of Cumberland county, and not willing to support a paper that shall be devoted to the advancement of the Farmer and Mechanic!! The Editor of the Courier says, "It is thought a paper devoted exclusively to agriculture could not find sufficient support in this county;" and he goes on and says, "It is believed that a paper, every week entirely filled with agricultural subjects, would be more than is needed."

As the Editor of the Courier is a discerning man, and a man to be depended upon in these political times, I suppose it becomes the writer of this to submit to his remarks above. But I cannot agree with him, that a paper devoted entirely to agriculture is not needed. No doubt but that a paper which should be filled up with matter that would be interesting to the Farmer, Mechanic, and have important selections laid before them, would be more agreeable. But let the farmers have a paper devoted entirely to their cause, and let them spend the time in perusing and reperusing them, that they spend in gabbling about politics, and time that is spent uselessly in many other ways; and then let them practice upon the information derived from such a source, and see if there would not be a different appearance among our farmers.

I think in a few years there would be a great alteration made—old and poor buildings made scarce—old and poor fences made anew—poor and "run out" land made to yield a fair crop—the breed of our cattle would be improved, which, by the way, is very much needed—our horses would be more valuable—and I think the farmers who live within a day's ride of the market would not be under the necessity of "raking and seraping" all that is saleable & carrying it there to buy their BREADSTUFF, instead of seeing the fatigued market man returning home with his load of provision, we should see him with a delighted and lively countenance expressive of the "dollars and shillings" he has in his pockets.

Can it be expected, Mr. Editor, that many farmers will leave their old track unless some of our influential men should "cry aloud" to rouse them from their lethargy?

I do believe that we are, in this part of the State, too inactive in the agricultural and mechanical improvement,—we are almost in a state of dormancy. How often we have for an answer, when we ask a farmer to become a subscriber to an agricultural paper, (the Maine Farmer, for instance,) that such a paper would be of no use to him. Tell them that such papers are considered very useful to the farmer—they point out to him the many different ways in which other farmers proceed, and give the result of them, and by this means they have the best way laid before them—then for an answer we have "O they know more about farming now than they can afford to perform." Now I consider such men as these a real draw back to the cause of Agriculture. They cannot afford to do as well as they know how to do.

I hope the Maine Farmer will not be considered "too far off to circulate generally" a-

mong the liberal farmers of

CUMBERLAND Co.

Walnut Hill, March 8, 1834.

For the Maine Farmer.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

## COLOR OF CATTLE, &amp;c.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21, 1834.

MR. HOLMES;—Dear Sir, Yours of the 18th has been received. The bull enquired for, was slaughtered last December. I had him a sufficient time among my stock; and it became troublesome working him with strange oxen. His FORM and the FORM of his stock were admired. But no one would buy him because he was mostly WHITE. I differ in opinion, in that respect, from my brother Farmers. My best oxen have been white—my best cows are mostly white. Where there is a stock of half bloods the white ones are generally best formed and largest; and I still believe that Denton was the best bull ever imported—his skin was yellow and coat white.

Yours Respectfully, GEO. WILLIAMSON.

For the Maine Farmer.

## ENGRAFTING AND SETTING OUT TREES IN THE SAME SEASON.

MR. HOLMES,—In the 6th number of vol. ii, there is an editorial article headed as above, by which it appears you have put queries to a number of persons in regard to this mode of managing trees; without obtaining the information desired. It appears however, that you have obtained, through the medium of the Northern Farmer, the knowledge of one instance of its success. Two witnesses are better than one. I will therefore give you my experience on the subject in the spring of 1830. I bought thirty trees of a sufficient size to set in an orchard. In digging up the thirty large ones, we dug up a considerable number of small crooked things that were not worth any thing to the owner; I therefore obtained about sixty from the nursery. They were of all sizes, from the bigness of a pipe stem to that of a man's thumb. I carried them home and put them into the barn. The next day, being rainy, I went to work and grafted them. As soon as it was fair weather I had them set out in rows, each kind by itself. The result was, that upwards of fifty grew and did well. The large ones were set out and I engrafted them, some the same day, and some a few days after, and they did as well as any scions that I ever set.

Let trees be properly set, & I would then engraft them and warrant them as cheap as I would any trees whatever. Z. SARGENT.

Gardiner, March 2, 1834.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. EDITOR,—I was pleased with the notice in your 9th number, vol. ii, respecting the best CHEESE. I believe the naming those Ladies who excel in making that article, has a tendency to cause others to compete and do the best they can. One great cause of there being no better cheese in the market in Maine, is the too frequent use of the scumming apparatus\*. I purchased a cheese the winter past, made by Mrs. Truxton Wood, of Winthrop, of so extraordinary good quality that I doubt its being excelled even by Mrs. True, of Montville, named in the Christian Intelligencer. Though no doubt she deserves praise, as well as Mrs. Prescott, you mentioned.

I hope and believe that the cheese making business will improve in Maine the coming

\* Notwithstanding I once purchased one so rich that my wife charged the maker of having borrowed the cream to put into it.

summer. If the ladies fear that skippers will trouble them, let them only rub on a mixture of the juice of red pepper and cream, and they need not fear them, or that it will communicate any disagreeable taste to the cheese.

ONE WHO NEVER BUYS BUTTER OR CHEESE OF A SNUFF-TAKER.

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MR. HOLMES,—I have noticed in the catalogue of Improved Durham Short Horns, you have lately published, the name of Maine Denton, the bull I now own. I see an error in his pedigree which I must request to be corrected, supposing it unintentional.\*

Maine Denton, bred by Robert Cornforth of Readfield; Sire, Denton, Imported by Esq. Williams of Northboro', Mass. Dam Durham Beauty by Jupiter—Grand dam, Europa by Cœlebs, Great Grand dam Flora, imported by Col. Jaques, of Charleston, Mass.

I will give you the pedigree of two young bulls that I have raised, and now own—Color red—Very promising.

URANUS. Sire Maine Denton, dam by Darlington from a first rate cow of native breed—calved in August, 1833.

GOLD-FINDER. Sire, Maine Denton, dam Flora by Jupiter—Grand dam by the King bull from a first rate native cow. Calved in Dec. 1833. Flora is four years old this spring—raised by Robert Cornforth—of great milking qualities—color red—form equal to any other cow.

I have two other young bulls, 11 months old—Sire, Maine Denton—from cows of the cross of the King and other good bulls. They are about equal to 3-4 improved blood.

Beside my cows I have 16 heifers that are 1-2 and 3-4 of the Short horned blood, from cows of good milking qualities—all sired by Maine Denton and Darlington,—most of Denton's stock is red, none having much white on them. In haste, Yours respectfully,

THOMAS PIERCE.

Readfield, March 10, 1834.

\* We regret having made this error. It was through inadvertence, and we did not see it until we received Mr. Pierce's letter. Maine Denton was sired by the old Imported Denton, and is the only full blooded Bull got by Denton in this State.—ED.

From the Genesee Farmer.  
CATTLE—No. III.

## LONG HORNS.

The cattle distinguished in England as the Long Horns, are a peculiar and distinct breed. No trace now exists of their original derivation notwithstanding their numerous advocates have claimed them to be the native breed of the British islands. Their history, however, can be traced back through the earliest agricultural records, both in England and Ireland, but in which of these countries they originated, or whether they are aboriginal to both, is not known. Certain it is, that from time immemorial they have existed in Ireland, and in some of the western districts of England. the prevailing opinion, however, seems to be that they first originated in Ireland, either from accident or by foreign introduction, and from thence were introduced into England.

In Ireland, there are found two distinct breeds; the one evidently of the Middle Horns, a small, light and active animal, inhabiting principally the mountainous country; the other, the Long Horns a much larger animal, though varying as to size in different sections of the country. In the northern and more mountainous parts of the island, they are a small race, with monstrous long Horns clumsy heads, large bones, thick hides, and every way inferior to the same breed in the more southern districts. But even in these more fertile sections, no peculiar excellencies were prominent nor were they in any way characterized, except by their long and irregular horns; and it was not until after the introduction of Bakewell's impro-



ved breed, that the Irish cattle began to assume a new and more interesting character. Since that time their constant changes by crossing with the Dutch Scotch, and various improved breeds of cattle, have almost obliterated the original long horns, and substituted in their place a mongrel race of every character and description, though generally much improved.

In England, the county of Lancashire and the adjoining district of Craven, have been distinguished from the earliest periods, for this breed of cattle, so peculiarly characterized by an unbecoming and disproportionate length of horn.

"In the old breed, this horn frequently projected nearly horizontally on either side, but as the cattle were improved, the horn assumed other directions; it either hung down so that the animal could scarcely graze, or it curved so as to threaten to meet before the muzzle, so as to prevent the beast from grazing;—or immediately under the jaw, so as to lock the lower jaw; or the points presented themselves against the bones of the nose and face, threatening to perforate them. In proportion as the breed became improved, the horns lengthened, and they were characteristically distinguished as the *Long Horns*."

They seem first to have appeared in Craven, and were early noticed on account of the cheapness with which they were kept, the superior quantity and quality of their milk, and their aptitude to fatten. As these qualities became generally known, the breed extended into the neighboring shires, and mingled with the native cattle formed new and peculiar breeds, which characterized the several districts. Thus the Cheshire, the Derbyshire, the Nottinghamshire, the Oxfordshire, and the Wiltshire cattle, were essentially all *Long Horns*, but each had its peculiar features.

In the early part of the last century, a farrier and blacksmith by the name of Welby, first attempted to improve upon the qualities of the old Cravens. His success induced others to follow his example, and soon after, a gentleman by the name of Webster, of Cauley, distinguished himself as a breeder. He obtained his bulls from Lancashire, and is said to have had the best stock of cattle then known. Little however, is known of Mr Webster, except that he established the "Cauley breed," some portion of whose blood flowed in every subsequent improved *Long Horn* beast.

Cotemporary with Mr Webster, was the celebrated Robert Bakewell. He was born at Dishley in the county of Leicestershire in 1725. He inherited a large estate from his father, and was a practical farmer as well as a man of education. "Having remarked that domestic animals in general produced others possessing qualities nearly similar to their own, he conceived that he had only to select from the most valuable breeds, such as promised to return the greatest possible emolument to the breeder, and that he should be able by careful attention to their progressive improvement to produce a breed whence he could derive a maximum of advantage." His avowed object was fourfold; *beauty and utility* of form, *quality* of the flesh, and a *propensity* to fatten. He also conceived that these objects might be better obtained by uniting selected animals of the same breed, than by a mixture of foreign breeds; or in other words, by breeding "*in and in*." With these views he traveled into various parts of England to inspect the different breeds of cattle, and to select those which were best adapted to his purpose, and he finally gave the preference to the *Long Horns*.

He first purchased two heifers from Mr Webster, and procured his bull from Westmoreland, in the neighborhood of Craven. To these and their progeny he confined himself, coupling them as he thought he could best increase, or establish some excellent point, or remove a faulty one, until in a few years his stock became unrivaled for the roundness of its form, the smallness of its bone, and its aptitude to fatten.

The improvement of these qualities, however, were at the expense of their milking propensities and in proportion as they became valuable to the grazier, they were useless to the dairyman.

It is stated in the "Illustrations of Natural History," that owing to Mr. Bakewell's maxim of reducing the size of the bones, to increase the flesh the Leicester breed ran so excessively to fat as to

produce a very small quantity of eatable meat.

"They were generally found defective in weight proportionably to bulk, while their carcasses, producing little else than fat, were sold at an inferior price to make candles instead of food.

"This great and sagacious improver, justly disgusted with the ungainly cattle around him, patriotically determined upon raising a more sightly and profitable breed; but unfortunately his zeal impelled him to the opposite extreme. Having painfully and at much expense raised a variety of cattle, the chief merit of which was to make *fat*, he has apparently laid his disciples and successors under the necessity of substituting another, that will make *lean*."

But whatever may have been the defects of the "Dishley breed," as established by Mr Bakewell, his exertions gave a new and extraordinary stimulus to the agriculturists of his day. His great success induced others to make similar efforts, and a spirit of emulation was excited among the surrounding breeders, which not only resulted in great pecuniary benefit to Bakewell, but gave rise to all the successive improvement of cattle from his time to the present.

Mr Fowler, of Oxfordshire, started a few years after him, and became quite celebrated. He obtained his stock principally from Mr Bakewell, and his bull Shakspear is said to have been the best stock of the *Long Horn* breed.

So great became the excitement and rage for this breed of cattle, that the bull Shakspear was hired out for two seasons at the price of 80 guineas a season; and at a public sale of some of Mr Fowler's cattle in 1791, the bulls ranged from \$675 to \$1,110, and the cows from \$533 to \$1,212.

Many other gentlemen rendered themselves conspicuous about that time in the breeding of *Long Horns*, but it is unnecessary to specify any of them at present. But notwithstanding the celebrity of the "Dishley breed," and the great amount of wealth and talent which were embarked in their cultivation, it is now entirely run out as an *improved breed*, and what is extraordinary, there is not at this moment a single *improved Long Horn* upon the old Dishley farm.

"What is now became of this improved *Long Horn* breed? Where is it to be found? It was a bold and successful experiment. It seemed for a while to answer the most sanguine expectations of these scientific and spirited breeders. In the districts in which the experiments were carried on, is established a breed of cattle equaled by few and excelled by none but the *Herefords*. It enabled the *Long Horns* to contend, and often successfully, with the heaviest and best of the *Middle Horns*. It did more: it improved the whole breed of *Long Horns*. The Lancashire, the Derbyshire, the Staffordshire cattle became, and still are, an improved race; they got rid of a portion of their coarse bone. They began to gain flesh and fat on the more profitable points; they acquired an early maturity, and the process of improvement not being carried too far, the very dairy cattle obtained a disposition to convert their aliment into milk, while milk was wanted, and after that, to use the same nutriment for the accumulation of flesh and fat. The midland counties will always associate a feeling of respect and gratitude with the name of Bakewell. The Irish breeders owe every thing to the Dishley breed.

"But what has become of Bakewell's improved *Long Horn* breed? The principle upon which he seemed to act, breeding so completely "*in and in*," was a novel a bold and successful one. Some of the cattle to which we have referred, were very extraordinary illustrations, not only of the harmlessness but the manifest advantage of such a system: but he had a large stock on which to work; and no one knew his occasional deviations from this rule, nor his skilful interpositions of remoter affinities when he thought it desirable.

"The truth of the matter is, that the master spirits of that day had no sooner disappeared, than the character of this breed began imperceptibly to change. It had acquired a delicacy of constitution inconsistent with common management and keep; it began slowly but undeniably to deteriorate. Many of them had been bred to that degree of refinement, that the propagation of the species was not always certain."

I shall continue the subject of *Long Horns* in my next number. QUERCUS.

#### CUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following premiums are offered by the Society, for the year 1834, viz:

##### ON STOCK.

For the best pair of working oxen of 4 years old and over;	\$10
next best do do do	6
best pair of 3 years old Steers,	5
best pair of 2 year old do	3
best fat ox, the manner and expense of feeding to be given,	4
best bull over one year old,	10
2d best do do	6
3d best do do	4
best Cow not less than 4 years old,	6
2d best do do do	4
3d best do do do	2
best Merino Buck	4
2d best do	2
best Saxony Buck,	4
2d best do	2
best Merino Ewes, not less than 3 in number,	3
best Saxony do do 3 in number,	3
best Boar, not over two years old,	5
next best do do	3
best Sow having been kept one year for breeding,	3
best Pigs—not less than two in number,	2
best stud Horse not less than 4 years old,	10
next best do do do	5
best Mare kept for breeding,	5

##### GRAIN AND VEGETABLE CROPS

For the greatest quantity of Indian Corn, raised on an acre, if not less than 60 bushels per acre,	8
greatest quantity of winter Wheat raised on an acre, if not less than 20 bushels per acre,	8
greatest quantity of summer Wheat raised on an acre, if not less than 25 bushels per acre,	6
greatest quantity of Barley do not less than 25 bushels per acre,	5
do do Rye do do 20 do	6
do do Potatoes do do 200 do	6
best crop English Hay on not less than five acres,	10
greatest quantity of Carrots raised, if raised on not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre of ground and at the rate of 300 bushels per acre,	5
greatest quantity of beets raised in like manner,	3
do do Ruta Baga do do	3
do do Turnips do do 800 per acre,	3
greatest quantity of Onions do	4
do do Peas not less than 25 bushels per acre,	3
greatest quantity Beans do 30 do do	3
greatest quantity Hemp raised on not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ acre,	5
best winter Apples	1
do do Pears,	1
do do Cider, not less than 1 bbl.	3

##### BUTTER, CHEESE, &c.

For the best Cheese, not less than 100 lbs. in quantity,	8
next best do do do	5
best Butter do 50 lbs.	6
next best do do do	4

##### MANUFACTURES, &c.

For the best Plough manufactured in this County,	5
best drill for sowing grain,	5
best fulled Cloth, not less than 25 yds.	4
do Flannel do do do	4
do Carpeting do do do	5
do Blankets do do 7.4 wide and 6.4 long,	2
best cotton Counterpane,	2
best Hearth Rug made in the County,	2
do cotton and wool Flannel not less than 20 yds.	2
do three thread worsted Yarn, not less 4 lbs.	1
do three thread worsted knitting Yarn not less than 4 lbs.	1
do worsted Hose, not less than 2 prs.	1



## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Maine Farmer.

## GOING AHEAD A LITTLE.

MR. HOLMES,—It is with pleasure that I find in one of the Portland papers (the Portland Courier of the first inst.) a notice that a part of that paper is to be devoted to the good cause of Agriculture.

Does it not appear as though this County, and perhaps some adjoining it, were rather in the rear, when compared with other Counties, in regard to Agriculture?

A population as great as that of Cumberland county, and not willing to support a paper that shall be devoted to the advancement of the Farmer and Mechanic!! The Editor of the Courier says, "It is thought a paper devoted exclusively to agriculture could not find sufficient support in this county;" and says, "It is believed that a paper entirely filled with agriculture would be more than is needed."

As the Editor of the Courier is a man, and a man to be depended upon in political times, I suppose it becomes of this to submit to his remarks and cannot agree with him, that a paper devoted entirely to agriculture is not needed. No doubt but that a paper which should be filled up with matter that would be interesting to the Farmer, Mechanic, and have important selections laid before them, would be more agreeable. But let the farmers have a paper devoted entirely to their cause, and let them spend the time in perusing and re-perusing them, that they spend in gabbling about politics, and time that is spent uselessly in many other ways; and then let them practice upon the information derived from such a source, and see if there would not be a different appearance among our farmers.

I think in a few years there would be a great alteration made—old and poor buildings made scarce—old and poor fences made anew—poor and "run out" land made to yield a fair crop—the breed of our cattle would be improved, which, by the way, is very much needed—our horses would be more valuable—and I think the farmers who live within a day's ride of the market would not be under the necessity of "raking and scraping" all that is saleable & carrying it there to buy their BREADSTUFF, instead of seeing the fatigued market man returning home with his load of provision, we should see him with a delighted and lively countenance expressive of the "dollars and shillings" he has in his pockets.

Can it be expected, Mr. Editor, that many farmers will leave their old track unless some of our influential men should "cry aloud" to rouse them from their lethargy?

I do believe that we are, in this part of the State, too inactive in the agricultural and mechanical improvement,—we are almost in a state of dormancy. How often we have for an answer, when we ask a farmer to become a subscriber to an agricultural paper, (the Maine Farmer, for instance,) that such a paper would be of no use to him. Tell them that such papers are considered very useful to the farmer—they point out to him the many different ways in which other farmers proceed, and give the result of them, and by this means they have the best way laid before them—then for an answer we have "O they know more about farming now than they can afford to perform." Now I consider such men as these a real drawback to the cause of Agriculture. They cannot afford to do as well as they know how to do.

I hope the Maine Farmer will not be considered "too far off to circulate generally" a-

mong the liberal farmers of  
CUMBERLAND Co.  
Walnut Hill, March 8, 1834.

For the Maine Farmer.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.  
COLOR OF CATTLE, &c.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21, 1834.

MR. HOLMES;—Dear Sir, Yours of the 18th has been received. The bull enquired for, was slaughtered last December. I had him a sufficient time among my stock; and it became troublesome working him with strange oxen. His form and the form of his stock were admired. But no one would buy him because he was mostly white. I differ in opinion, in that respect, from my brother Farmers. My best oxen have been white—my best cows are mostly white. Where there is a stock of half bloods the white ones are generally best

# MISNUM

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produce a very small quantity of eatable meat.

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"This great and sagacious improver, justly disgusted with the ungainly cattle around him, patriotically determined upon raising a more sightly and profitable breed; but unfortunately his zeal impelled him to the opposite extreme. Having painfully and at much expense raised a variety of cattle, the chief merit of which was to make fat, he has apparently laid his disciples and successors under the necessity of substituting another, that will make lean."

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best bull over one year old,	10
2d best do do	6
3d best do do	4
best Cow not less than 4 years old,	6
2d best do do do	4
3d best do do do	2
best Merino Buck	4
2d best do	2
best Saxony Buck,	4
2d best do	2
best Merino Ewes, not less than 3 in number,	3
best Saxony do do 3 in number,	3
best Boar, not over two years old,	5
next best do do	3
best Sow having been kept one year for breeding,	3
best Pigs—not less than two in number,	2
best stud Horse not less than 4 years old,	10
next best do do do	5
best Mare kept for breeding,	5

### GRAIN AND VEGETABLE CROPS

For the greatest quantity of Indian Corn, raised on an acre, if not less than 60 bushels per acre,	8
greatest quantity of winter Wheat raised on an acre, if not less than 20 bushels per acre,	8
greatest quantity of summer Wheat raised on an acre, if not less than 25 bushels per acre,	6
greatest quantity of Barley do not less than 25 bushels per acre,	5
do do Rye do do 20 do	6
do do Potatoes do do 200 do	6
best crop English Hay on not less than five acres,	10
greatest quantity of Carrots raised, if raised on not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre of ground and at the rate of 300 bushels per acre,	5
greatest quantity of beets raised in like manner,	3
do do Ruta Baga do do	3
do do Turnips do do 800 per acre,	3
greatest quantity of Onions do	4
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next best do do do	5
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### MANUFACTURES, &c.

For the best Plough manufactured in this County,	5
best drill for sowing grain,	5
best fulled Cloth, not less than 25 yds.	4
do Flannel do do do	4
do Carpeting do do do	5
do Blankets do do 7.4 wide and 6.4 long,	2
best cotton Counterpane,	2
best Hearth Rug made in the County,	2
do cotton and wool Flannel not less than 20 yds.	2
do three thread worsted Yarn, not less 4 lbs.	1
do three thread worsted knitting Yarn not less than 4 lbs.	1
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# CUMBERLAND

formed new and peculiar breeds, which characterized the several districts. Thus the Cheshire, the Derbyshire, the Nottinghamshire, the Oxfordshire, and the Wiltshire cattle, were essentially all *Long Horns*, but each had its peculiar features.

In the early part of the last century, a farrier and blacksmith by the name of Welby, first attempted to improve upon the qualities of the old Cravens. His success induced others to follow his example, and soon after, a gentleman by the name of Webster, of Cauley, distinguished himself as a breeder. He obtained his bulls from Lancashire, and is said to have had the best stock of cattle then known. Little however, is known of Mr Webster, except that he established the "Cauley breed," some portion of whose blood flowed in every subsequent improved *Long Horn* beast.

Cotemporary with Mr Webster, was the celebrated Robert Bakewell. He was born at Dishley in the county of Leicestershire in 1725. He inherited a large estate from his father, and was a practical farmer as well as a man of education. "Having remarked that domestic animals in general produced others possessing qualities nearly similar to their own, he conceived that he had only to select from the most valuable breeds, such as promised to return the greatest possible emolument to the breeder, and that he should be able by careful attention to their progressive improvement to produce a breed whence he could derive a maximum of advantage." His avowed object was fourfold; *beauty and utility* of form, *quality* of the flesh, and a *propensity* to fatten. He also conceived that these objects might be better obtained by uniting selected animals of the same breed, than by a mixture of foreign breeds; or in other words, by breeding "*in and in*." With these views he traveled into various parts of England to inspect the different breeds of cattle, and to select those which were best adapted to his purpose, and he finally gave the preference to the *Long Horns*.

He first purchased two heifers from Mr Webster, and procured his bull from Westmoreland, in the neighborhood of Craven. To these and their progeny he confined himself, coupling them as he thought he could best increase, or establish some excellent point, or remove a faulty one, until in a few years his stock became unrivaled for the roundness of its form, the smallness of its bone, and its aptitude to fatten.

The improvement of these qualities, however, were at the expense of their milking propensities and in proportion as they became valuable to the grazier, they were useless to the dairyman.

It is stated in the "Illustrations of Natural History," that owing to Mr Bakewell's maxim of reducing the size of the bones, to increase the flesh the Leicester breed ran so excessively to fat as to

as a season; and at a public sale of some of Mr Fowler's cattle in 1791, the bulls ranged from \$675 to \$1,110, and the cows from \$533 to \$1,212.

Many other gentlemen rendered themselves conspicuous about that time in the breeding of *Long Horns*, but it is unnecessary to specify any of them at present. But notwithstanding the celebrity of the "Dishley breed," and the great amount of wealth and talent which were embarked in their cultivation, it is now entirely run out as an *improved breed*, and what is extraordinary, there is not at this moment a single *improved Long Horn* upon the old Dishley farm.

"What is now become of this improved *Long Horn* breed? Where is it to be found? It was a bold and successful experiment. It seemed for a while to answer the most sanguine expectations of these scientific and spirited breeders. In the districts in which the experiments were carried on, is established a breed of cattle equaled by few and excelled by none but the *Herefords*. It enabled the *Long Horns* to contend, and often successfully, with the heaviest and best of the *Middle Horns*. It did more: it improved the whole breed of *Long Horns*. The Lancashire, the Derbyshire, the Staffordshire cattle became, and still are, an improved race; they got rid of a portion of their coarse bone. They began to gain flesh and fat on the more profitable points; they acquired an early maturity, and the process of improvement not being carried too far, the very dairy cattle obtained a disposition to convert their aliment into milk, while milk was wanted, and after that, to use the same nutriment for the accumulation of flesh and fat. The midland counties will always associate a feeling of respect and gratitude with the name of Bakewell. The Irish breeders owe every thing to the Dishley breed.

"But what has become of Bakewell's improved *Long Horn* breed? The principle upon which he seemed to act, breeding so completely "*in and in*," was a novel a bold and successful one. Some of the cattle to which we have referred, were very extraordinary illustrations, not only of the harmlessness but the manifest advantage of such a system: but he had a large stock on which to work; and no one knew his occasional deviations from this rule, nor his skillful interpositions of remoter affinities when he thought it desirable.

"The truth of the matter is, that the master spirits of that day had no sooner disappeared, than the character of this breed began imperceptibly to change. It had acquired a delicacy of constitution inconsistent with common management and keep; it began slowly but undeniably to deteriorate. Many of them had been bred to that degree of refinement, that the propagation of the species was not always certain."

I shall continue the subject of *Long Horns* in my next number.

QUERCUS.



- do common thread Hose, not less than 2 pairs, 1
- do woolen Hose, not less than 4 do 1
- do linen Thread for sewing, not less than 3 lbs. 1
- do straw braids, not less than 50 yds. 1
- do straw bonnet 2
- do palm leaf hat, 1

All entries for premiums must be made with the Secretary of the Society, before or on the morning of the annual exhibition.

Written statements respecting the animals offered for premiums must be furnished to the Secretary, specifying the origin, breed or stock of the animals, whether native or imported, and the advantages of them for labor, fattening, the dairy, or other purposes; together with the mode and expense of rearing and treating them compared with the usual methods.

Written statements respecting crops offered for premiums, and under oath, must be furnished to the Secretary, specifying particularly the kind and quantity of seed and of dressing put upon the land, the course of cultivation, including the number of days' work and all other expenses, and the kind of soil cultivated.

No premium will be awarded on any animal that has previously received one from the society in this county; nor to any object which the committee on examining it, shall not deem worthy of a premium; and this, whether there be competition or not.

To be entitled to a premium claimed, the animal must be owned, the crop raised, and the article manufactured in the county of Cumberland.

Those who are not members of the Society are respectfully invited to offer their stock, produce and manufactures for exhibition and premiums will be awarded thereon.

To entitle a person to a premium on grains or vegetables, the land and crops must be measured by disinterested persons, and proper vouchers thereof produced to the Committee for awarding premiums on those articles.

Satisfactory evidence will be required respecting the truth of all statements by competitors, before any premiums shall be awarded.

The premiums will be paid by the Treasurer ten days after the meeting.

Published by order of the Executive Committee. W. B. SEWALL, Sec'y.

March 14.

#### SUMMARY.

Mr Forsyth and Mr Poindexter had a violent altercation in the Senate on Friday. It arose in a dispute regarding a demand said to be made on the bank of Natches, for \$500,000. It was expected to result in a duel, Mr Poindexter being challenger. Mr. Clay endeavored to produce a pacification in vain. But in secret session the whole affair was adjusted. Mr Chambers offered a resolution upon the subject; Mr Forsyth was sent for to his lodgings, and satisfactory explanations were mutually made.

The following remarkable instance of somnambulism is given by the Augsburg Gazette: 'Dresden was the theatre of a melancholy spectacle on the 20th ult. As early as 7 in the morning, a female was seen walking on the roof of one of the loftiest houses in the city, apparently occupied in preparing some ornaments as a Christmas present. The house stood as it were alone, being much higher than those adjoining it, and to draw her from her perilous situation was impossible. Thousands of spectators had assembled in the streets. It was discovered to be a handsome young girl, 10 years of age, the daughter of a master baker, possessing a small independence, bequeathed to her by her mother. She continued her terrific promenade for hours, at times sitting on the parapet and dressing her hair. The police came to the spot, and various means of preservation were resorted to. In a few minutes the street was thickly strewn with straw; beds were called for from the house, but the heartless father influenced by the girl's stepmother refused them. Nets were suspended from the balcony of the first floor, and the neighbors fastened sheets to their windows; all this time the poor girl was walking

in perfect unconsciousness, sometimes gazing towards the moon, and at others singing or talking to herself. Some persons succeeded in getting on the roof, but dared not approach her for fear of the consequences if they awoke her. Towards 11 o'clock, she approached the very verge of the parapet, leaned forwards, and gazed upon the multitude beneath. Every one felt that the moment of the catastrophe had arrived; she rose up however, and returned calmly to the window by which she had got out; when she saw there were lights in the room, she uttered a piercing shriek, which was re-echoed by thousands below, and fell dead into the street. The scene that followed cannot be described. The city on the following day was full of sorrow. The police and the father are both blamed for having left a light in the chamber. The citizens say that the police are too officious in meddling with their private affairs; they are violent against the father, as he is accused of an attempt to poison his first wife, and of rejoicing at the melancholy fate of her child, as he will now inherit her property."

**Competition with English Manufactures.**—In a late English publication, in an article on the dangers to which British Manufactures are exposed from foreign competition, we find the following statements.

The expenses both of building, equipping, and of navigating ships, are considerably greater in England than either in Sweden, in Denmark, in Norway, or in Prussia; and, in point of fact, a good many British ships have of late gone to foreign ports for repair. There is no reason why our capitalists in that business should not have their vessels also built abroad; and they will do so, we may be assured, if the charges at home are kept up greatly above the level of those elsewhere either by combinations, or in any other way. One of the most intelligent witnesses examined by the late committee on manufactures, and one who is far from being disposed to admit the inferiority of England in other departments, allows that, in ship building, the Americans are at present fully twenty years before us. In what was anciently the greatest manufacture of this country, that of woollens, foreign nations are in like manner beginning to supplant us. The woollen manufacture of the Netherlands, in particular, is already a formidable rival to our own, and is competing with us most successfully in certain foreign markets. In the Grecian Archipelago, for instance, according to the evidence of an extensive wool-broker examined before the late committee, 'the whole of the trade is at present getting into the Netherlands manufactures.' The manufacture of the coarser descriptions of goods is also rapidly on the advance in Prussia, Saxony, and Russia. But it is in the cotton trade, none by far the greatest carried on in this country, that we are at this moment most seriously pressed upon from all sides by foreign competition. The Americans especially who grow the raw material in their own country, and whose machinery is almost all driven by the cheap power of water, have advantages over us in this manufacture, against which it will require our most strenuous exertions to enable us to bear up. The people of the United States are already on a par with us, if not ahead of us, in all that part of the business which belongs to mechanical ingenuity and dexterity. They cannot make the machinery so cheaply as it can be made here, but they make it quite as well. Of all the improvements of great importance that have been made for the last two years, says Mr Kirkman Finlay in his evidence before the Committee on Manufactures, "the invention has been in America." Another witness admits, that in all the coarser descriptions of cotton goods for their own domestic consumption, the American manufactures even without the protection of the tariff, can now perfectly well bear the competition of England. They even export these coarse goods which go by the name of domestics, and which one witness describes as adapted 'for every purpose that almost any body can require,' in large quantities in various foreign countries. They are sold extensively in Turkey, in South America, and even in British India, where they compete with those of English manufacture in Calcutta itself. They are also in demand in the West Indies. Nay it is doubtful whether they have not of late found

their way to England. Mr Bates of the house of Baring and Brothers, says, in his evidence, that although he has not as yet heard of these American goods having been actually sold in London, such a circumstance has been spoken of as likely to happen. All this prosperity and indeed, the cotton manufacture of America altogether, may be said to have sprung up within the last twenty years. But the Americans are not our only rivals. At the conclusion of the war in 1814, there was no considerable cotton manufacture any where except in this country. Now, as is stated by Mr Finlay in his evidence, there is scarcely any part of the continent in which a great manufacture of cotton is not carried on. The French now export cotton goods of a particular description in considerable quantities to various distant parts of the world; and especially to Brazil and other countries in South America."

In every branch of trade, in short, "WE ARE AT THIS MOMENT, MOST SERIOUSLY PRESSED UPON FROM ALL SIDES BY FOREIGN COMPETITION."

**THE LEGISLATURE** of this State adjourned on Thursday morning, March 13, having passed 179 Acts and 74 Resolves. Among the most important are the following.

AN ACT to incorporate the Portland Whale Fishing Company.

in addition to an act to exempt from taxation Manufacturing Companies of cotton, wool, iron and steel, for limited times.

to incorporate certain persons for the purpose of building a bridge over Kennebec river in the town of Norridgewock.

to incorporate the Bangor Horticultural Society.

to organize, govern and discipline the militia of this State.

to restrain the taking of excessive usury. requiring the use of broad rimmed wheels in the town of Hallowell in certain cases.

additional respecting the attachment of property on mesne process, and directing the issuing extending and serving executions.

to prevent obstructions to the navigation in Kennebec river.

to apportion and assess on the inhabitants of this State, a tax of \$50,410 88.

to provide for the instruction of youth.

to repeal a part of the third section of an act entitled an act to establish a medical school in this State.

for the regulation of Innholders, Retailers and common Victuallers.

**RESOLVE** to carry into full effect the Act, additional to an Act to provide for the education of Youth, passed March 4, 1833.

establishing a Board of Internal Improvements.

for the benefit of Common Schools and Primary Instruction.

to ascertain the number of the Blind in this State.

for the relief of Indigent Blind.

for ascertaining the number and the expenses of supporting the Poor throughout the State.

**LATER FROM EUROPE.**—By the packet ship Sully, Paris papers of the 31st of Janury, and Havre papers of the 1st of February have been received at New York. These dates are two days later than those previously received.

Much excitement prevails at Paris, in consequence of a duel between M. Bugeaud and M. Dulong, members of the Chamber of Deputies, which proved fatal to the latter. George W. Lafayette was one of the Seconds of M. Dulong. The controversy arose in consequence of some remarks made in the chamber. Several of the members of that body held a meeting immediately afterwards, at the residence of Gen Lafayette, to take measures to express their respect for the deceased.

The amount of the reduction of the public expenditure which has been agreed on by the Committee on Finance of the Chambers with the assent of the Ministry, is 57,500,000 francs.

The Marquis Mortemart died in Paris on the 13th January.

The London dates contained in the French papers, are one day later than were previously re-



ceived, but furnish no important intelligence.

The accounts from Madrid are not so late as those received at this port by the Alciope. There are however one or two particulars which may be worthy of attention. It is said that the attention of the Cortes, which is to assemble on the 1st of May, will be directed to the subject of South American Independence, and to an arrangement of the finances; including an acknowledgement of the bonds of the Cortes of 1820 and 1821. The director general of the treasury has announced to the Government that the demands upon it for the first quarter of 1834, will be promptly met. M. Vazquez Figuerosa has declined the office of Minister of Marine, in consequence of ill health. A Danish Minister has been received by the Queen Regent.

The Journal des Debates of January 30th mentions a prevailing rumor, that Don Carlos has entered Spain at the head of 8000 men, but considers it entitled to little credit.

There is nothing later from Portugal.

**Villainy detected.**—Considerable excitement has existed in this town for a few days past in consequence of a piece of roguery in which Eben Center of Brunswick, formerly a merchant in this town was the hero. About a fortnight since Center was entrusted to carry about \$4000 to Boston—\$1500 of which belonged to Dole & Stickney, and \$300 to T. B. Brooks, merchants of this place and \$2000 to the Franklin Bank, Gardiner. Several days after his departure he returned with the story that he had lost the money—that he put it into his trunk when he left home and had not seen it since—the trunk was robbed. It now appears that Center robbed himself, Goodrich like and paid over the money in Boston on his own account. This is not his worst crime, for it now appears that he has perpetrated several acts of forgery, and it was probably to conceal this, that he foolishly and wickedly took the property of others. Center has cleared out and his friends have secured the losers, for the money stolen. "Honesty is the best policy."—[Free Press.

#### RESOLVE for establishing an Insane Hospital.

**Resolved,** That there be allowed and granted for the purpose of establishing an Insane Hospital in this State, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be derived from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to be paid out of the Treasury of the State whenever said sum shall be realized and received from said source. Said sum to be expended in erecting suitable buildings for an Insane Hospital in manner hereinafter provided and described, on condition that a like sum of twenty thousand dollars be raised by individual donations towards erecting and maintaining the same, within twelve months from the passage of the Act, in reference thereto.

**Resolved,** That whenever the foregoing condition shall have been complied with, the Governor with the advice of Council be and hereby is authorized and empowered to purchase a lot of land within the State, and procure a good and sufficient title and conveyance thereof to the State which shall be an eligible site for an Insane Hospital, regard being had in the selection of such site, to the centre of population and to the cheapness of labor and materials for the construction of said Hospital; and also to the amount of donations which may be contributed by individuals towards the erecting and establishing the same.

**Resolved,** That whenever a sight shall have been provided as aforesaid, the Governor with advice and consent of the Council shall appoint a Board of three Commissioners, who shall cause to be erected on said site a Hospital and other buildings suitable for the accommodation of a superintendent and of one hundred persons furiously mad; agreeable to a plan of the most recent approved models for such an institution. And said commissioners shall have power to make all necessary contracts, and to appoint Agents to superintend the erection of the same; and who shall report to the Governor and Council a discipline and government of said establishment, as soon as the same shall be completed. And said Commissioners shall lay before the Governor and Council their accounts of expenditures and disbursements for the purpose of their being exam-

ined, audited and allowed, as in their discretion they may deem just and proper.

**Resolved,** That the Treasurer of this State be authorized to receive any donation either in money, securities, or in any Real or other personal Estate from any person or persons, which shall be appropriated exclusively to the object aforesaid. And that it shall be the duty of said Treasurer to keep a distinct and separate account thereof, to be appropriated as aforesaid under the order and direction of the Governor and Council.

It is said Mrs Chapman alias Mina, is now engaged in keeping a Temperance Hotel, in the same house in which her husband was murdered.

An extensive fire occurred at Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Loss estimated at a hundred thousand dollars. Only about twenty thousand insured.

**WEATHER.**—The weather during the week past has been unusually mild. We saw a Robin CHEEFITY-KOOF-KOOF-KOOFING upon a well-sweep on the 18th; and we also spied the Blue bird, who is generally the first to show himself in Spring, pluming his blue jacket with his beak and looking round for a hollow limb "to let" during the summer coming.

**KNICKERBOCKER.**—We have received two numbers of this monthly periodical which has been advertised in our columns. It is as it purports to be, a literary publication, and is probably a rival of the New York Mirror.—From the weight of literary talent which it has engaged, we may expect that it will answer the high expectations excited by seeing the names of Irving, Flint, Bryant, Paulding, &c. on its frontispiece. We however, if we of the plough-handle and pitchfork may be allowed such presumption as to scrutinize any thing published in the great city of the Manhattans, and bearing such illustrious cognomens—think that it is not altogether faultless.

Many of the pieces are excellent displays of rich imagination and elegant diction. The occurrence at sea, by Legget, is excellent.—The panegyric on Washington Irving is fulsome to say the least of it. The stricture on Montgomery is well enough, but we were sorry to see the picture at the end of it. Must the conductors of the Knickerbocker descend to CARICATURE in order to embellish their criticism? The notice of R. C. Sands in the last number, was full of interest to us. We remember when Yarnoyden made its appearance—a poem by Sands and his friend Eastburn. It was hailed as the harbinger of a new Era in American poetry—as an earnest that the rich and luxuriant field Indian history affords would no longer remain unoccupied. But death it seems has been busy with the little "confederacy" of talent, from whom more might be expected, and the field yet remains from which some future bard may gather laurels and everlasting renown.

#### MARRIAGES.

In Augusta, on the 17th inst. Mr. Stephen A. Berry to Miss Mary L. Pratt

In Norridgewock, Mr. Daniel White, of Orono, to Miss Phebe Sylvester, of N.

In Livermore, on the 1st inst. by Lewis Hunton, Esq. Mr Oliver Keyes to Miss Mary B. K. Norris.

In Hallowell, on Friday evening last, Mr Wm. P. Currier to Miss Harriet Johnson.

#### DEATHS.

In Vassalborough, John Robinson, aged 51.

In Hollis, very suddenly, Mr Sam'l Lane, aged 55.

In Augusta, Mrs. Abigail, wife of Capt. Samuel Ingraham, aged 39.

In Bath, Mrs. Barthena, wife of Mr. Robert Hanson, aged 33

#### BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, March 10.

(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.)

At Market this day, 275 Beef Cattle, (including 134 unsold last week,) 12 pair Working Oxen, 10 Cows & calves, and 16 Swine.

**PRICES.** Beef Cattle.—An advance was effected from last week. One or two yoke were taken at \$6. We quote prime at 5 50 a 5 75; good at 5 a 5 25; thin 4 75.

**Sheep.**—We noticed one lot taken at \$3, one at 3 50 a 3 75, one at 4, one at 5, and 19 at 7 each.

**Working Oxen.**—Ordinary we noticed two sales \$50 and 75.

**Cows and Calves.**—A few sales only, viz. 20, 22 and 30. Swine.—Those in market were sold in one lot at about 5c. all sows.

The famous Leicestershire Sheep which were noticed in our last, ten in number, fattened by Rev. Henry Colman, Deerfield, were sold this day by Ephraim Hastings to Col. Nathaniel Brackett of Newton at \$15 per head.

#### FRANKLIN SOCIETY.

PUBLIC meeting next Tuesday evening, March 25, at half past 6 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall.

**QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.**—Is the American Colonization Society deserving the countenance and support of the public?

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

Per order,

WM. NOYES, Sec'y.

**KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS,** That I, JOHN SMITH, Jun'r. of Wayne, in the County of Kennebec, and State of Maine, in consideration of Ten Dollars, paid by my sons, John Odlin Smith, and Joseph Heselon Smith, I have this day relinquished to them their time till they arrive to the full age of twenty-one years; with power to trade and transact business for themselves, so that neither I, the said John Smith, Jr. nor any person under me, my heirs or assigns, shall in any way claim a right to the earnings of the said John and Joseph, from this date till they arrive at the full age of twenty one years.

Dated March the 4th day, eighteen hundred and thirty four.

JOHN SMITH, JR.

Signed and sealed in presence of

Francis J. Bowles, David P. Crocker.

#### CAST IRON PLOUGHS

OF various sizes, Seed Wheat, Shaker's Garden Seeds, Liverpool Salt, Mackerell in half bbls. Tongues and Sounds warranted from the Cod fish, and 20 quintals of dry Cod, for sale in Winthrop Village by

PELEG BENSON, JR. & Co.

Feb'y 26, 1834.

**WANTED TO HIRE,** a good steady and faithful Man, well acquainted with farming.

Enquire of

ELIJAH WOOD.

Feb'y 28, 1834.

#### FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY OF WM. KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

FRANKLIN GLAZIER, Hallowell, } Agents.  
DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop, }

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior to silk worms to all others.

OF ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Pæonies, Moutan and Papaveracea—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea.

March 20, 1834.



## POETRY.

From the N. H. Sentinel.

## TO THE LOVERS OF RUM.

The author wrote the following lines for the Long Island Star more than twenty years ago, but he thinks it will suit the present time.

I've mused on the miseries of life,  
To find from what quarter they come,  
Whence most of confusion and strife;  
Alas! From the Lovers of Rum.

I met with a fair one distress'd,  
I ask'd whence her sorrows could come,  
She replied, I am sorely oppress'd,  
My husband's a Lover of Rum.

I found a poor child in the street,  
His limbs with the cold, were all numb,  
No stockings, nor shoes on his feet;  
His father's a Lover of Rum.

I went to collect a small debt,  
The master was absent from home;  
The sequel I need not relate,  
For the man was a Lover of Rum.

I met with a pauper in rags,  
He ask'd for a trifling sum;  
I'll tell you the cause why he begs,  
He once was a Lover of Rum.

I've seen men, from health, wealth and ease,  
Untimely descend to the tomb;  
I need not relate their disease  
Because they were lovers of Rum.

Ask prisons and gallowses all,  
Whence most of their customers come,  
From whom they have most of their calls,  
They'll say, from the Lovers of Rum.

Roxbury, Jan. 31, 1833.

MEDICO.

## MISCELLANY.

TOMMY BUCK was brought up to take care of seventeen cows, belonging to his father; to drive a four ox team with Tib, the old mare at the end of it; cut wood in the winter, and raise grain in the summer. But alas! at the perilous age of sixteen, a dancing master came into the village, and Tommy by dint of persuading, persuaded his honest old father to permit him to subscribe, and instead of chanting obsolete psalm tunes in the chimney corner upon a winters evening, pumps, ruffles and a fiddle "reigned in their stead." In lieu of flail, pigeon wings and "right and left" were heard on the bar floor, and the oxen and Tib were left to "chew the cud" of supperless loneliness. Tommy's IDEES were raised, and his wits outright descended from his head to his heels, leaving his upper story to let. Straightway a ball was had, and Tommy shipped the shell of a fashionable, and wore gloves, and fell in love. True he was rather awkward in mannerisms at first; but then he sported a smart toe and acquired ease and impudence—and eventually, by activity and toe and heel exertions, capered into the good graces of Molly Reed, who could weave sixteen yards of shirting per diem.—Tommy then set up for a beau after ladies' own hearts, and went to town to sell gown patterns as apprentice, (being above driving the oxen in partnership with Tib) determined to become a MARCHANT. And so he did—and his father died, leaving him the bulk of his fortune, when Tommy determined to do two things, viz. cut Molly and keep a curricule.—The first was the most difficult, but he had learned a "thing or two," and after a due quantity of tears on her part, the separation was effected and the curricule purchased.—Tib the old mare, the cows and oxen, were translated into two greys, and Tommy from a plough boy to a fine gentleman. The farm, milking pails, pigs, hens and ducks, were changed to cash and style, and the balance over this NECESSARY expenditure invested in the house of Tommy Buck, Landshark & Co. And then Tommy went to the springs and gamed, to the theatre and drank, to his counting house and whistled, and these were

beautiful times. Tommy's credit was good, and he used it; his cash was plenty, and he spent it; his health fine, and he gave it a trial.—Who like Tommy? He made love anew to a city belle, but the sly old fox of a father said nay. He asked a poet to write doleful ditties, and he said yea, and he paid him.—The sonnets were full of darts and cruels—and the girl married another. Tommy sighed, and drank and gamed and whistled, "to drive dull care away," and THEN FAILED. Tib kicks up her heels in scorn at him. Molly sends four chubby children to school and loves her husband. His lady love of sonnet reading memory does not notice him in the street, and Tommy has shipped to go to India at ten dollars per month in the fore-castle of a ship.

MORAL.—Pigs and cows and ducks and hens and old Tib, with a good farm and money at interest, are better than greys and curricles, and gaming, and theatres, and style; unless one prefers to go to India at ten dollars per month before the mast—and so ends our story.  
N. Y. Constellation.

## AGENTS FOR THE MAINE FARMER.

Bath, Doct. N. Weld.  
Bangor, William Mann, Apothecary.  
Belgrade, Samuel Titcomb.  
Brunswick, Francis D. Cushing.  
Buckfield, Col. Nathaniel Chase.  
Bloomfield, Gen. Lock, P. M.  
Canaan, Levi Johnson.  
Canton Point, Ira Reynolds.  
Cornish, Capt. Mark Pease.  
East Livermore, Charles Barrell, Esq.  
East Mt. Vernon, Silas B. Wing.  
Freeport, Samuel Bliss, Esq.  
Gray, James B. Cleaveland, Esq.  
Greene, E. Barrell, Esq.  
Harmony, P. Soule, Esq.  
Hallowell, Sanford Howard.  
Industry, William Cornforth.  
Jackson, J. Pillsbury.  
Leviston, Col. Oliver Herrick.  
Litchfield Corner, Dr. William McLellan.  
Machias, R. K. Porter, Esq.  
Minot, Daniel Freeman.  
Milburn, Eben. H. Neil, Esq.  
Mercer, Hannibal Ingalls, Esq.  
Norridgewock, Hon. James Bates.  
North Leeds, John Francis, Esq.  
North Dixmont, E. Jennison, Esq.  
North Yarmouth, S. S. Jenks, Esq.  
" " (Walnut Hill) E. G. Buxton.  
Nobleborough, Snow Winslow.  
New Sharon, } Elnathan Pope, Esq.  
" } Col. Warren Williamson.  
New Gloucester, Samuel Foxcroft, Esq.  
Otisfield, S. Knight, Esq.  
Paris, Simeon Norris.  
Peru, Levi Ludden, Esq.  
Readfield, Capt. Thomas Pierce.  
South Anson, Orrin Tinkham.  
St. Albans, E. Wood, Esq.  
Thomaston, William E. Killis.  
Turner Androscoggin, Ezekiel Martin.  
Unity, Hon. Rufus Burnham.  
Union, Joseph H. Beckett, Esq.  
Upper Gloucester, C. Cobb, Esq.  
Vienna, Nathaniel Whittier.  
Vassalborough, Jacob Southwick.  
Windsor, Henry W. Dearborn.  
Warren, Jesse Page, Esq.

## Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable FARM, situated in the North west part of Winthrop, containing 100 acres of first rate land. There is a two story dwelling house, two barns and a shed, all in good repair, a good well of water, and a large and excellent orchard upon the premises.

The farm is conveniently divided by walls and good fences into tillage, mowing and pasturage, and is well wooded. For terms, apply to JOHN UPHAM or to the subscriber on the said farm.

TIMOTHY GARDINER.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having left town, give notice to all persons having unsettled accounts with them, that an opportunity will be offered to settle the same the first week in April next, as they will then be in Winthrop.

ELDRIDGE &amp; TUCKER.

February 27, 1834.

## SEED CORN.

THE subscriber having a superior kind of Seed Corn, a very considerable amount, and he fully believes it would be much to the interest of farmers to have a portion of it to plant the ensuing Spring. I shall deposit some of it with Dole & Stickney, Hallowell, Peleg Benson, Jr. & Co. Store, Winthrop, George Cook's, Gardiner, and at my house, where those who wish may be supplied. It is believed to be 15 days earlier than any other corn among us, which I can abundantly prove by my neighbors, although the corn is of good size.

ELIPHLET FOLSOM.

Monmouth, March 5, 1834.

To the Honorable H. W. FULLER, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE petition and representation of OREN SHAW, Guardian of GEORGE ALBERT HAYWARD, minor child of ALBERT HAYWARD, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, respectfully shews that said minor is seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Winthrop, and described as follows:—one piece bounded on the East by the pond called Narrows pond, on the North by Issacher Snell's land, on the West by a road leading from said Snell's house to Daniel Hayward's, and on the South by land of the said Oren Shaw's, being the household farm of the said deceased; also one other piece situate in said Winthrop, bounded on the East by said road, on the South by land of Dudley Todd, on the West by land of said Snell, and on the North by the County road and by land of said Snell. The aforesaid lands are subject to the said George's mother, right of Dower therein: that said estate is unproductive of any benefit to said minor and that it will be for the interest of said minor that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. He therefore prays your honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted. OREN SHAW.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held in Augusta on the second Tuesday of March, 1834.

ON the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop, that all persons interested may attend on the second Monday of April next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Attest: E. T. BRIDGE, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: E. T. BRIDGE, Register.

March 13, 1834.

3w.

## JAMES ROBERTS,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

TENDERS his professional services to the good people of Winthrop and vicinity, and informs them that he has taken a shop in the village where he will be happy to shave them in the nicest manner, or tonsorize their heads a la mode.

He also Hones and Straps razors for those who can't afford to be shaved in style, and will put upon them such a keen edge that they will operate to perfection, though used by the most bungling hand.

## PARLEY'S MAGAZINE.

This work is published every other Saturday by Lilly, Wait & Co. Boston. Each number contains 16 pages imperial 16 mo., embellished with spirited engravings representing birds, beasts, cities, mountains, and other interesting objects, in Natural History or Geography.

The plan of the work has been every where highly approved and admired, and it circulates throughout every State in the Union.

Price 1 dollar a year—six copies for 5 dollars—Sold also in quarterly parts, for use of schools and families, at 25 cts. each, or twenty five copies for 5 dollars.

In all cases payment in advance. Sent by mail to order.

LILLY, WAIT &amp; Co. ALSO PUBLISH THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE.

This interesting publication comes out twice a month at one dollar a year. It contains a large mass of information, and is designed as an amusing and instructive miscellany for families. Every number is illustrated with beautiful engravings—and it is among the cheapest as well as most interesting periodicals in the United States.

Price 1 dollar a year—six copies for 5 dollars—Sold also in quarterly parts, for use of schools and families, at 25 cts. each, or twenty five copies for 5 dollars.

In all cases payment in advance. Sent by mail to order.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has given bonds to the Overseers of the Poor of Winthrop for the support of Mrs. ELIZABETH LADD, and has made suitable provisions for her maintenance. All persons are therefore forbid trusting her on my account, as no debts contracted by her will be paid by me after this date.

SIMEON LADD.

Readfield, Feb'y 21, 1834.